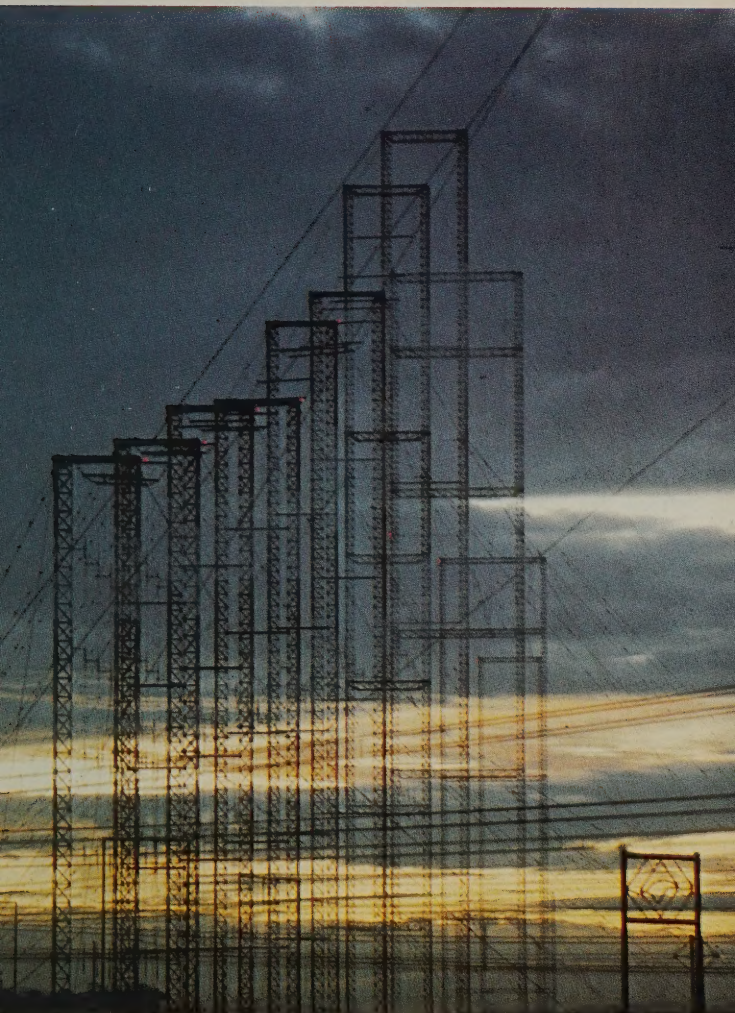


radio rsa



THE VOICE OF SOUTH AFRICA
DIE STEM VAN SUID-AFRIKA

Out and about with Radio RSA: A programme being recorded on location in the Caprivi and, below, an announcer recording wildlife sounds with a special rifle microphone.

"YOU ARE listening to Radio RSA, the voice of South Africa, broadcasting on short wave to our listeners around the world..."

This announcement is carried over the air waves countless times each day in many different languages at the beginning of transmissions beamed world wide over the External Services of the South African Broadcasting Corporation (SABC).

Broadcasting from studios in Johannesburg over high powered transmitters, Radio RSA is on the air for 208 hours a week in eleven languages — English, French, German, Portuguese, Spanish, Dutch/Afrikaans, Swahili, Chichewa, Lozi and Tsonga.

Its target areas are Africa, Latin America, Germany, Austria, Switzerland, Holland, Belgium, France, the Middle East, the United Kingdom and Ireland, and North America. But reaction from listeners abroad indicates that it is also heard loud and clear in countries well outside its target areas ... Scandinavia, Japan and Australia, for instance.

Radio RSA is well-known to hundreds of thousands of keen short-wave listeners around the globe. And there's no doubt it is extremely popular ... the various services receive on average well over 110 000 letters from listeners abroad each year and the German Service has consistently been voted one of the

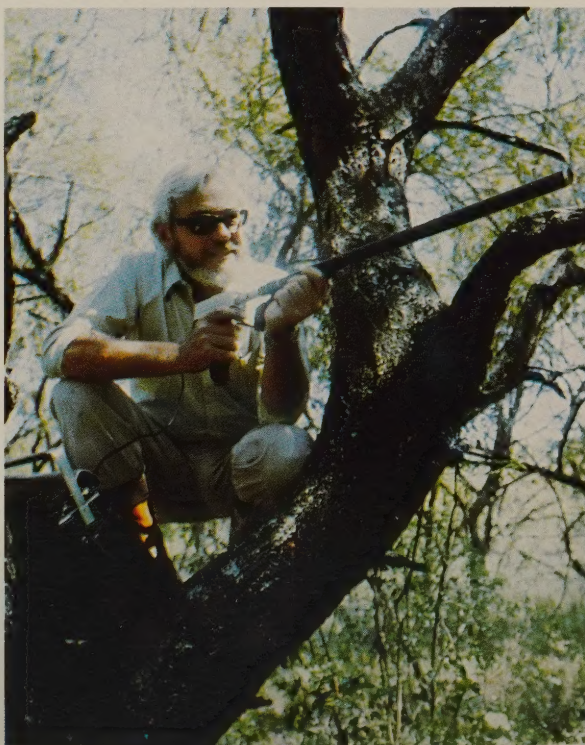
"U LUISTER na Radio RSA, die stem van Suid-Afrika, wat op kortgolf aan luisteraars dwarsoor die wêreld uitsaai ..."

Hierdie aankondiging word daaglik telkemale in baie verskillende tale wêreldwyd gehoor by die aanvang van die uitsendings van die Buitelandse Dienste van die Suid-Afrikaanse Uitsaaikorporasie (SAUK).

Radio RSA saai uit vanaf ateljees in Johannesburg oor kragtige senders. Die diens saai 208 uur per week in elf tale uit — Engels, Frans, Duits, Portugees, Spaans, Nederlands, Afrikaans, Swahili, Chichewa, Lozi en Tsonga.

Die teikengebiede is Afrika, Latyns-Amerika, Duitsland, Oostenryk, Switserland, Holland, België, Frankryk, die Midde-Ooste, die Verenigde Koninkryk en Ierland en Noord-Amerika. Reaksie van oorsese luisteraars dui egter daarop dat Radio RSA ook duidelik buite sy teikengebiede hoorbaar is, byvoorbeeld in Skandinawië, Japan en Australië.

Radio RSA is wêreldwyd by derduisende entoesiastiese kortgolfuisteraars bekend. En daar's min twyfel dat hy beslis gewild is ... die onderskeie taaldienste ontvang jaarliks oor die 110 000 briewe van luisteraars in die buiteland. Jaarlikse kompetisies wat deur Duitsland se grootste kortgolfuisteraarsklub gereël word, toon dat Radio



Radio RSA se bosveldmikrofone: links word 'n program in die Caprivi opgeneem en onder is 'n omroeper besig om voël- en dieregeluide met 'n spesiale mikrofoon op te neem.

world's most popular short-wave services in annual competitions conducted by the largest short-wave listeners' club in Germany. Over 50 short-wave services from all over the world are judged in this competition.

Though limited broadcasts beyond South Africa's borders were done in the 1950's over a hired post office transmitter, Radio RSA officially went on air on 1 May, 1966.

Radio RSA is an instrument of goodwill, its main aim being to encourage and foster understanding between nations. Its objectives are to broadcast comprehensive, reliable, accurate and objective information, to present a positive and correct image of South Africa to listeners abroad, and, where necessary, to counter and refute false propaganda against South Africa. Radio RSA also endeavours to further South Africa's trade interests abroad, to strengthen existing bonds of friendship and to win new friends for South Africa.

The programmes broadcast by the various services of Radio RSA cover the whole gamut from music and magazines to actuality, sport, religion and discussions. The External Services rate listener involvement in its programmes high and direct contact with listeners is maintained through weekly programmes in which listeners' questions, on subjects ranging

RSA se Duitse Diens gereeld onder die gewildste kortgolf-dienste in die wêreld resorteer. Meer as 50 kortgolf-dienste van dwarsoor die wêreld word tydens hierdie kompetisies beoordeel.

Hoewel beperkte uitsendings buite Suid-Afrika se grense reeds in die vyftigerjare oor 'n gehuurde poskantoor-sender gedoen is, het Radio RSA amptelik op 1 Mei 1966 begin uitsaai.

Radio RSA is 'n instrument van welwillendheid, wat streef om gesonde verhoudings tussen volke te kweek en te bevorder. Radio RSA se doelwitte is om omvattende, betroubare, akkurate en objektiewe inligting uit te saai, om 'n positiewe en korrekte beeld van Suid-Afrika aan luisteraars in die buiteland oor te dra en om, waar nodig, valse propaganda teen te werk en te weerlê. Radio RSA stel hom dit ook ten doel om Suid-Afrika se handelsbelange te bevorder, bestaande vriendskapsbande te verstewig en om nuwe vriende vir Suid-Afrika te wen.

Die programme wat deur die verskillende dienste van Radio RSA uitgesaai word, dek 'n wye veld, van musiek- en tydskrifprogramme tot aktualiteit, sport, godsdiens en besprekings. Die Buitelandse Dienste slaan luisteraarsdeelname aan programme hoog aan en direkte kontak met luisteraars word gehandhaaf deur, byvoorbeeld, weeklikse programme waarin vrae, wat wissel van die politiek tot

COVER PICTURE: Powerful short-wave transmitters relay Radio RSA's broadcasts world wide.

VOORBLAD: Radio RSA se uitsendings word wêreldwyd oor kragtige senders uitgesaai.

RADIO RSA'S TRANSMITTING STATION

Radio RSA's huge transmitting station is located in a mountainous region near Meyerton, south of Johannesburg. From here, Radio RSA - The Voice of South Africa - directs programmes in English, French, Portuguese, Dutch, German, Lozi and other African languages to Africa, Europe, the Middle East, North America and Canada. The programmes originate from the studios of Radio RSA which are located in Auckland Park, Johannesburg, one of the world's largest broadcasting centres in the world, on one site.

A multitude of high steel masts towering into blue skies, with rows of antennae are the first signs of the shortwave station when approached from the small village of Meyerton. The main transmitter building, with antenna side switching house, is equipped with powerful 500 kW and 250 kW transmitters. The transmitter tuning antenna selection and slewing are controlled from two consoles in the large transmitting hall. From here, the powerful transmitters may be coupled to any of the station's 34 respective high gain antenna arrays to cover any of Radio RSA's target areas by pressing a single switch on one of the control consoles. The consoles also have pre-selection facilities so that a new frequency and antenna with appropriate orientation may be selected within seconds.

The cooling of the transmitters is by the vapodyne system which utilises the latent heat of steam in order to obtain more efficient cooling. The vapodyne system uses a small amount of distilled water and eliminates the use of old fashioned water pumps. The steam is condensed on the mezzanine level of the building by heat exchangers and returns to the transmitter valve annodes as water, from where it is once more circulated in the closed cooling system. This system of cooling has led to shortwave radio being referred to as "steam radio".

From the top of the large transmitting cabinets, the radio feeders go by way of cross-bar switches in ducts down to vertical shafts which connect up with two tunnels of 2,4 metres square section and then to the sound feeder antenna side switching house. This unique system of an underground route for ducted feeders had to be used due to the large surface area which would have presented a hazard in strong gusts of wind in the case of overhead ducted feeders. The radio feeders enter the feeder switch-house along 5 horizontal rows of switches. These feeders are switched vertically and leave from the top of the building to the appropriate overhead feeder and accompanying antenna.

The directional antenna arrays on the 500 Ha site each consist of 2 curtains spaced a quarter of a wavelength apart. Each curtain is made up of 3 or 5 stacks of 4 halfwave dipole elements in a chain. When power from the transmitter is fed into the front curtain, the radiations from the individual dipoles are additive in the direction of the main listening zone. The total gain achieved in some instances being as much as 20 dB which is equivalent to a magnification factor of 100. The antenna arrays have 7 general directions. 335 and 340 degrees for West Africa and Europe, 75, 20 and 7 degrees for East Africa and the Middle East, 305 degrees for North America and 350 degrees for Central Africa.

Top: Connecting Radio RSA directly with one of its international correspondents.

Centre: Radio RSA receives some 110 000 letters from listeners abroad each year.

Below: Broadcasting Centre, Johannesburg, headquarters of the SABC, with the radio studio building in the foreground.

from politics to tourism and South Africa's lifestyle, are answered. The programmes are designed to inform and entertain. Radio RSA also broadcasts 45 news bulletins a day.

Of particular interest are the Afrikaans language courses presented by Radio RSA for listeners abroad by medium of English, French, Dutch and German. Currently over 500 listeners — most of them in the USA, the Netherlands and Zaire — avail themselves of the language lessons.

Radio RSA is the only external service in the world which evaluates the students' answers individually and comments on progress. It also awards book prizes to promising students and Afrikaans magazines are regularly sent to a large number of students.

What the future holds?

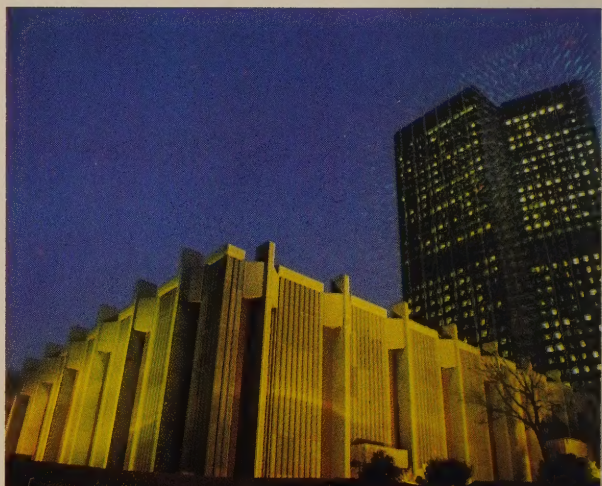
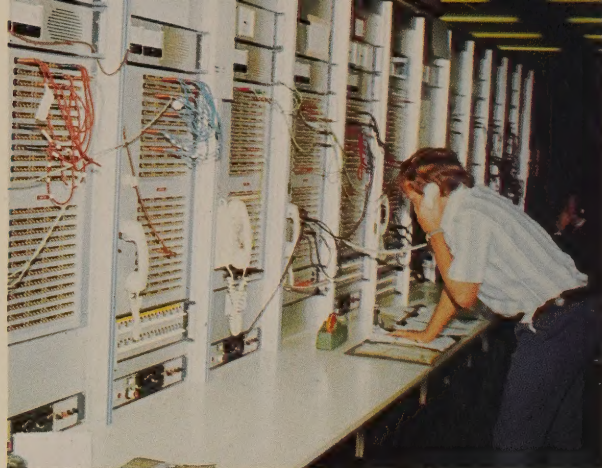
The importance of Radio RSA's function grows continuously, and everything possible is being done for the External Service of the SABC to meet the great challenges it faces ... there is every reason to believe that Radio RSA's impact and the interest it generates, will continue to expand.

toerisme en die Suid-Afrikaanse leefwyse, beantwoord word. Die programme word saamgestel om in te lig én te vermaak. Radio RSA saai ook 45 nuusbulletins per dag uit.

Van besondere belang is die Afrikaanse taalkursus wat deur Radio RSA vir buitelandse luisteraars aangebied word deur medium van Engels, Frans, Hollands en Duits. Tans benut meer as 500 luisteraars — meestal in die VSA, Nederland en Zaire — die taallesse. Radio RSA is die enigste buitelandse diens in die wêreld wat die studente se antwoorde individueel nagaan en 'n vorderings-verslag lewer. Boekpryse word ook aan verdienstelike studente toegeken en Afrikaanse tydskrifte word gereeld aan baie studente gestuur.

En wat hou die toekoms in?

Die belangrikheid van Radio RSA se taak word steeds groter en alles moontlik word gedoen sodat die Buitelandse Dienste van die SAUK die groot uitdaging wat voorlê die hoof kan bied ... daar is alle rede om te glo dat die trefkrag van Radio RSA en die belangstelling wat dit wek, steeds sal uitbrei.



Bo: Een van Radio RSA se internasionale korrespondente word regstreeks met die ateljee verbind.

Middel: Radio RSA ontvang gemiddeld oor die 110 000 luisteraarsbriewe elke jaar.

Onder: Uitsaaisentrum, Johannesburg, hoofkantoor van die SAUK. Die radio-ateljeegebou is in die voorgrond.



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